

Odenwald, the Wilhelm got no aid from the Odenwald, and the Eitel, receiving no help from the Wilhelm, had to intern, and the Wilhelm had to follow her into port, thus, causing the German flag from the high seas on this side of the water, unless the Karlsruhe is still afloat somewhere.

LURED PURSUERS AWAY TO SAVE THE FRIEDRICH

One story heard to-day is that it was a ruse of the Wilhelm that enabled the Eitel to slip into a neutral port and intern. The Wilhelm, the story runs, by wireless messages enticed the British and French warships patrolling these shores to try to locate her, and while they were searching the Eitel sped through to port. The Wilhelm, it is further believed, waited until she received a wireless tip after the Eitel interned that the cordon of enemy vessels had gone, and then slipped in herself.

Early news on Atlantic coast vessels in Hampton Roads about dawn yesterday saw the unknown raider picking her way down the fairway, and she was escorted in by two United States submarines. The Wilhelm then anchored in a port for the first time since she left New York on Aug. 3. She had only twenty tons of coal left in her bunkers and food and fresh water for only a few days. Her engine, boilers and condensers were in bad shape, and many aboard were sick with beri-beri due to spoiled rice and the lack of fresh provisions. Still, Capt. Thierfeldt declared that as soon as possible he would take the Wilhelm out for more raids on the enemy's commerce.

"Our work is not yet finished," said Capt. Thierfeldt, "and we are going back to sea. This ship is unimpaired, inside and out, I'll admit; but that is because we had to coal at sea, and the only way it could be done on a ship like this was by taking the coal on deck and carrying it down from deck to deck, through the saloons and all, to the bunkers."

TOOK THEIR GUNS FROM A BRITISH VESSEL.

"We had no guns when we left New York. We left there unexpectedly, but we knew what we were about. Our original intention was to get some armament from the Karlsruhe, but we ran into the British steamer Laceron, which was armed, and we took off her guns."

"We left New York on Aug. 3 and took our time cruising about in the Atlantic. We used little ammunition because we did not have any to waste. Most of the ships we sank went down after we opened their sea cocks. Vessels that stopped when we signalled them we did not fire on, and in only a few cases did we use explosives to destroy a captive craft."

We took more than 1,000 prisoners from various craft and kept most of them on board for two months. When British ships made themselves scarce we decided to land the prisoners.

"We got into communication with the collier Holgar, and they were landed at Buenos Ayres. We received some provisions and coal from the Holgar."

"During the month of December we were nearly entirely out of provisions."

"We had very little of other food, and we filled up on rice. It made a number of those on board ill. There are sixty-three cases of beri-beri on this vessel, which they say was caused by the eating of this rice, and the drinking of water that was not properly condensed."

"We secured provisions from the Colby and Semantha that lasted us during the rest of our voyage."

"We had one skirmish with the British cruiser Warwick off the coast of Brazil. We were engaged in transferring fifty men, two 3-inch guns, one machine gun and two 8-centimeter guns."

GERMANS REPORT HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES; CLAIM VICTORY IN PRIEST WOOD

BERLIN, April 12.—An official statement issued by the German Army Headquarters says:

On the Yser Canal, near Poesse, to the south of Drel Grachten, the Germans took three farms occupied by the Belgians and made prisoner one officer and forty men.

Near Albert fifty French soldiers were captured.

In the Western Argonne a French charge failed.

Fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers increased in vehemence toward evening.

To the north of Combreux, the French made a charge on the night of the 10th and 11th, but the fighting ended successfully for the Germans. The French losses were very heavy. In two places French killed were found.

The Germans captured seven French officers and 804 men. They also took seven machine guns.

A German captive balloon which escaped in consequence of its wire rope being shot away did not land, as was stated by the French bulletin, inside the French lines, but arrived safely near Moerchingen.

In the Vosges Mountains a mine prevented any action.

metre guns from the German cruiser Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic when they came upon us.

We were heavily shelled, but they outshowered us, and we had to rub for it.

"The biggest prize of our entire trip was the British steamer Laceron. We came upon this vessel in the South Atlantic. She had two 3-inch guns mounted on her forward deck and two others at her stern. The latter were no good, so we left them on board."

"The vessel showed no fight, and we just boarded her and took her sea cocks. We took 5,000,000 pounds of beef and a large quantity of provisions from this ship."

"Now, if we sink the French bark Union, and secured 3,100 tons of coal. This was a valuable capture, and we decided to store all the coal on our vessel, although we still had a good supply."

"The only neutral ship we sank was the Norwegian sailing ship Somantha. She had on board a cargo of wheat, bound to Liverpool. The cargo was consigned to the British army and navy. We felt that it was our duty to send the vessel down, and we did it."

HOW KRONPRINZ STARTED FROM HERE ON RAIDING CAREER.

The flight of the Kronprinz Wilhelm from this port on the night of Aug. 3 stood out as one of the most thrilling events in the early days of the war from a local viewpoint. Her sailing stirred German residents in this country to fever pitch.

While all the large ocean grayhounds at sea when hostilities were declared were scurrying for port without lights the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a 14,000-ton express steamship of the North German Lloyd Line, suddenly slipped from her berth in Hoboken and made the open sea. She was the only one of the large German liners to escape from here.

At the time it was supposed that her owners had decided to leave her make a dash for Bremen, her regular sailing port. She had cleared for there during the closing hour of the Custom House, but a few hours after her departure it was realized that she had been converted into a German auxiliary cruiser and had started on a mission of commerce destroying.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm had been here a week, and it was believed that her Commander, Capt. Kurt Grahn, had received a secret German war code message. The North German Lloyd pier suddenly was crowded to every one but employees of the company, and the crew of the Kronprinz Wilhelm was sent ashore. A new crew of enlisted members of the German Navy was transferred from other ships was put aboard her and, surrounded by an armed guard, she began piling coal in her bunkers and carrying out her mission.

Her superstructure was painted gray and on her forecastle head was placed a bulky object swathed in canvas, which her officers declared was a "spare crankshaft." She was loaded a foot below her deepest draught mark. She had become a subsidized man-of-war. Rumors that the mysterious object forward was a gun to be mounted after she reached the open sea were denied.

The Kronprinz was one of the fastest of the North German Lloyd vessels. With her engine running full and draught being forced into her furnaces, she could make nearly twenty-four knots an hour.

GIRL POSING AS CZAR'S DAUGHTER RIDES IN STATE TO CHEER THE WOUNDED.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—A sixteen-year-old girl, daughter of a fruit dealer, lately perpetrated the daring feat of passing herself off as one of the daughters of the Russian Emperor.

Yelina Romanoff, as she calls herself, bears a striking facial resemblance to one of the Grand Duchesses. Attired as a sister of the Czar, she arrived at the Tsarskoe-Selo railway station, where two friends had informed the station master of her coming.

Yelina was going to Gatchina. She received an order from a special train, enjoining the station officials with her democracy. She would not let a Lieutenant General vacate his apartment for her, but they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Argonne the fighting developed into a very sharp struggle lasting all night, and we demolished a blockhouse and captured about 300 yards of a trench. We have maintained our gain notwithstanding two German counter attacks.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle no infantry action has been reported in the region of Les Eparges and Combres since our success of April 9.

In the Ailly Wood an attack delivered on the evening of the 10th made us masters of a new line of trenches. At the Montmarte Wood the Germans succeeded during the night in recapturing the trenches which they had lost in the course of the day. The positions which we won on the 8th remain completely in our possession.

In the Forest of Le Pretre two violent counter attacks by the enemy melted away under our infantry and artillery fire.

Our aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the maritime station and foundry at Bruges.

An earlier statement said: During almost the entire day of April 10 snow, rain and wind prevailed.

In Belgium, on the Aisne and in the Champagne country there have been artillery actions. The progress made by us between the Meuse and the Moselle, reported in last night's official statement, is confirmed.

In the Bois de Montmore our front has been extended to the eastward by making more German machine guns were captured.

In the Bois de Montmore we made an advance at the western edge of the wood. A number of German machine guns were captured.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN FRANCE SPREADS; FRENCH STILL GAIN

Germans Report Joffre's "Big Push" Has Begun All Along Front.

FIRM AT LES EPARGES.

Germans Declare Enemy's Losses on Western Front Are Enormous.

LONDON, April 12.—France's "big spring push," aimed to drive the Germans back to their own soil, is on in earnest throughout the entire battle front. Begun with a terrific onslaught and victories near Verdun, and followed by less important battles on the extreme German left, where the Belgians have lost some ground, the furious fighting has spread throughout the centre, according to an admission in an official German statement, sent from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

For a week Paris has reported great gains in the Woivre district, with an advance of six miles in the region of St. Mihiel, the capture of Les Eparges and the German trenches. The losses on both have been admittedly enormous, with thousands of unburied dead littering the few miles of battle front.

The German statement, which does not mention the important gain of Les Eparges, claimed by the French, but makes a sweeping announcement of a successful resistance to all French attacks on the centre, follows:

"While up to April 7 the French attacks were directed exclusively against both German wings, the description says, 'the enemy is now also attacking the centre, after having gathered fresh forces near St. Mihiel. But each succeeding day has ended with a full German success on all the attacked fronts. All the trenches lost in these fights have been regained with the exception of a small, unimportant part.'"

The details assert that fighting of the fiercest character has been continuous from Wednesday to Friday, with the French troops generally taking the offensive at frightful cost in killed, wounded and prisoners, and with the Germans occasionally yielding a trench or two under severe artillery fire, but later counter attacking and resuming their old positions.

FRENCH REPORT FURTHER GAINS; REPULSE THE FOE AT POINT NEAREST PARIS.

PARIS, April 12.—The following official communication has been issued by the French War Office:

To the north of Albert (seventeen miles northeast of Amiens, north of the band in the line which is nearest Paris) the Germans during the course of Saturday night delivered an attack on the two banks of the Ancre River, against our trenches at Hamel and in the Trepail Wood, but they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Argonne the fighting developed into a very sharp struggle lasting all night, and we demolished a blockhouse and captured about 300 yards of a trench. We have maintained our gain notwithstanding two German counter attacks.

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Germany Not Starving; Food And Money Enough for Long War, The World's Investigator Finds

A story of economic conditions in Germany as found by Gustave C. Roeder, for twenty-seven years a member of The World staff and a veteran of the United States navy, printed in The World to-day, is important because the length of the war may depend on Germany's ability to feed her armies and the civilian population at home.

Mr. Roeder, after a careful investigation throughout Germany, reports these conclusions:

1. The report that Germany is on the point of starvation is absolutely false. There is ample supply not only to feed the monster army which Germany has placed in the field but also enough to care for the rest of the population.

2. There are on hand to-day enough foodstuffs to last at least one year, if not eighteen months.

3. A positive and absolutely effective blockade has not been established against German ports, and foodstuffs and other materials are being brought into Germany to-day from outside sources.

4. There is no scarcity of flour or bread. On the contrary, there is enough on hand of the former so that the German Government will not be compelled to draw upon the products of the crop of 1915 until next year, if then.

5. Even if the crop of 1915 should turn out to be a poor one, it would still be greater than the crop of an average year, because since Aug. 1, 1914, more land under the German banner has been cultivated for agricultural purposes than ever before.

6. There is enough meat on hand to last for an indefinite period.

7. Germany is to-day practically self-supporting.

8. The financial conditions of the country are such that it will be a long time before the war chest can be emptied.

9. Throughout Germany proper there are scarcely any indications that outside of her domains a cruel war is raging.

10. Germany will fight to the last man if necessary, and her sons are proudly sacrificing their lives upon the field of battle, knowing that in doing so they serve their Fatherland best.

11. The feeling against Americans in Germany is most bitter, because American arms and ammunition are supplied by American firms to the allies.

12. Every man, woman and child in Germany firmly believes that Germany will come out victorious in this great struggle against her opponents. "Wir muessen siegen! Und wir werden siegen! Mit Gott am sieg!" (We must and will conquer! With God to victory) is their watchword.

BERNSTORFF NOTE CALLED APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

State Department Angry Over Secret Monster Will, It Is Said, Revolutionize Building of War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The memorandum complaining of the United States' attitude toward the shipment of war munitions to the allies and the non-shipment of foodstuffs to Germany, given out by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, is looked on in official circles more as an appeal to the American people than to the State Department, to which it was presented. It was said to-day the text of the note is likely to create a sensation in political and diplomatic circles, and may result in the Ambassador's recall.

In making public the text of the note without consulting the State Department, the German Ambassador has irritated the department, and surprise was expressed that it should be made public through some other channel than the State Department. But as the memorandum was prepared at the German Embassy, it does not have the weight it would have if it had originated in Berlin. It does not call for a reply, but the State Department has one prepared and probably will deliver it in the next few days.

The memorandum takes the form of a double-barrelled attack on the policy of the Government, severely criticising the United States for failure to obtain the release of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmmina by England, and declaring that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The Ambassador in his complaint informs the United States that contrary to the real spirit of neutrality an enormous new industry of war material of every kind is being built up in this country, and that this is "supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well if it were possible."

In reply to published reports to the effect that American officials were irritated at the announcement of the embassy's intention to make the memorandum public, Count von Bernstorff said to-day:

"There is nothing unusual in its publication, as all the American notes that went to Berlin, including that regarding the Frye case, have been published."

AUTO DEALER HELD AS THIEF.

John C. Stahl, of the Bronx, Arrested on Hartford Warrant.

A man who said he was John C. Stahl, twenty-four years old, of No. 482 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, the Bronx, in the automobile business, was arrested last night by Detective Lieutenant McMullen and Sergeant Pasquora of the Hartford police, charged with being a fugitive from Hartford.

The warrant was issued on complaint of Morgan H. Bradford, of No. 137 Washington Street, Hartford, that Stahl stole his automobile on Jan. 15. The detective said the automobile was traced to Stahl's garage.

MASSED ASSAULTS ON RUSSIANS AT PASSES REPULSED

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Foe in the Carpathians, Says Petrograd.

VIENNA CLAIMS GAINS.

Tells of Capture of Men and Guns Near Uzsook—Germans Drive Back Enemy.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—The following official statement from general headquarters has been issued here:

In the Carpathians the enemy on April 9 (Friday) and the following night attacked in serious columns, strongly supported by artillery, our troops who had advanced toward the southern slopes of the principal mountain chain. These attacks were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy and we captured a battalion with twenty-three officers and machine guns.

In the direction of Uzsook, after a stubborn fight, we carried several heights, capturing 1,000 men, twenty-two officers and four machine guns.

In the direction of Stry (East Galicia) the enemy's attacks have continued.

West of the Niemen (North Poland) isolated actions continue in the region of the River Szesupa.

MORE RUSSIANS TAKEN NEAR UZSOK PASS, SAYS VIENNA, CLAIMING GAIN.

VIENNA, April 12.—The Austrian War Department has given out the following official statement:

In the wooded heights to the east of Uzsook Pass fighting continues in some sectors. Pursuing our success of the 9th of April, we captured nine more officers and 715 men. We also took two machine guns.

In Southeast Galicia there have been only artillery engagements and night attacks.

RUSSIANS REPULSED IN MARIAMPOL ATTACK, SAYS BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, April 12.—An official communication issued by the General Staff says:

Near Mariampol and Kalwary and near Klimki, on the River Skwa, Russian attacks were repulsed. Russians were ejected from a village near Bromberg, to the west of Ploesk. They lost 350 prisoners and three machine guns.

In Poland, to the south of the Vistula, the enemy kept up a lively infantry and artillery fire during the whole night.

GEN. JOFFRE, AFTER WAR, TO SPEND LIFE FISHING, HIDDEN ON CANAL BOAT.

PARIS, April 12.—L'Opinion to-day reveals Gen. Joffre's secret ambition and how he means to live when the war is over.

The French Generalissimo has bought a barge on which he and his wife will live. The barge will be towed from canal to canal and Gen. Joffre will spend his time fishing and observing the landscape with Mme. Joffre. The whereabouts of the barge will be kept a profound secret.

TWO DIE IN NORTH RIVER.

Cries Being Aided, but Too Late to Save Men at Health Pier.

Patrick Connolly and Joseph Farrell, employees on the Health Department's dock at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, North River, heard cries shortly before 2 A. M. to-day and located them 250 feet out in the river. When they reached the end of the pier they could see the heads of two men.

A rope was thrown to one. He grasped it for a moment, but was too weak to hold on and sank. A 35-foot ladder was lowered to the one nearest the dock, and after clinging to it a moment he, too, sank. The J. G. Muligan Construction Company rents part of the dock, and it is believed the drowned men were employed on one of its boats moored there and fell overboard while trying to reach their vessel.

WAR WILL END ON MAY 1 IF THIRD VISION OF GIRL IS AS TRUE AS OTHER TWO.

PARIS, April 12.—Much excitement has been aroused in the northern district by a story which the Journal des Debats says army automobilists have investigated and found to be true.

A seven-year-old girl awoke on Palm Sunday and told her mother she had seen the Virgin Mary, who said she would soon be dead, that news of the wounding of her father would arrive within three days and that the war would be ended on May 1.

Two of the three prophecies have been fulfilled. The girl is dead and news of the wounding of her father was received within the time she specified.

Swift & Company's sales of steel in New York City for the week ending April 10, 1915, were as follows: Domestic steel, 10,750 tons; foreign steel, 2,400 tons.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON IS SERIOUSLY SICK; TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, where she was taken from her home, No. 429 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, on Thursday. It was thought an immediate operation would be necessary, but Mrs. Atherton's condition was so much improved yesterday that this may be avoided.

It was said at the hospital to-day that the writer would not be able to return to her home for some time.

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